THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1776

LONDON, *November* 2.

The Nottingham addreſſes were preſented yeſterday by lord Howe and lord Edward Bentinck, and are as follow:

The humble ADDRESS *of the Mayor and Burgeſſes of the town of Nottingham, in common-council aſſembled.*

"To the king's moſt excellent majeſty.

"WE your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects the mayor and burgeſſes of the town of Nottingham, in common-council aſſembled, beg leave to approach your royal preſence with that ſubmiſſive and grateful affection which is due to the illuſtrious deſcendant of the houſe of Hanover, and with all humility to ſupplicate the intervention of your majeſty's wiſdom and power for averting thoſe unnatural calamities which hang over our country, and which affect us with the deepeſt concern. In the preſent critical ſituation of theſe kingdoms, it becomes Britons to drop every conſideration but that of love to their ſovereign and their country, and to unite as one man in their endeavours, by all lawful means, to ſtay thoſe evils which threaten to involve the whole Britiſh family in one general diſtreſs. Impreſſed with this ſentiment, permit us, Sire, to expreſs our dread of the conſequences of thoſe addreſſes, which, making a ſhew of peculiar loyalty to your majeſty, and of diſtinguiſhed zeal for the rights of the Britiſh legiſlature, recommend the unyielding purſuit of meaſures, which, whether conſtitutional or not, if we may judge from preſent appearances, are perhaps as impracticable as they are ruinous. We would yield to none in a faithful attachment to your majeſty's ſacred perſon and government, or in a zealous concern for the permanence and dignity of our well tempered conſtitution. By theſe principles your majeſty's corporation of Nottingham has ever been diſtinguiſhed, and theſe principles would we tranſmit, as the moſt valuable inheritance, to poſterity. We would meet the beſt ſubjects of your majeſty in all their loyalty and zeal, but at the ſame time check, if poſſible, that intemperate paſſion, which, for the ſake of uncertain and ideal advantages would hazard the diſmembering of the Britiſh empire, and the loſs of thoſe provinces to which the dignity of your majeſty's crown, and the proſperity, wealth and power of theſe kingdoms have been ſo largely indebted, and on which the preſervation from the ambitious attempts of rival nations may hereafter principally depend. We wiſh to ſee one preſiding ſpirit actuate the whole Britiſh empire; we wiſh to ſee a due ſubordination maintained through the whole to the authority of the Britiſh legiſlature, nor would we be thought to countenance any claims that lead to independence; but we fear the hand of force will never anſwer the wiſhes of any friend to this country. We dread even victory itſelf, every victory but that over the wills and affections of our American fellow-ſubjects (which arms and violence are but ill fitted to produce) as any other victory can be but temporary and deluſive, ſince the diſunion of affections with America would rob us of the moſt valuable advantages of conqueſt, and no armed force which this nation can ſpare is, we apprehend, equal to the unwilling ſubjection of ſo wide a dominion.

"Permit us, gracious ſovereign, with all humility, to expreſs our concern at ſeeing our gallant officers and ſoldiers, in whom the generous ſenſe of duty and honour declines no danger, expoſed in this unfortunate and unequal conteſt, and our regret that their courage is not reſerved for a field, in which againſt the natural enemies of Britain, they might win honour to themſelves, and advantage to their country; in particular we grieve to find abſent on ſuch an errand, a deſcendant of that noble family, which in every walk of glory has equalled the Roman name; to whom we had entruſted our repreſentation in parliament, where, by his ſervices to his country and to America, he might have perpetuated that grateful remembrance which his brother had ſo gloriouſly acquired.

"From this melancholy view, Sire, we would willingly turn our own eyes, nor preſume to introduce to your majeſty, if we did not hope that ſo awful a ſcene might draw your royal attention, and induce to that relief which it is in your Majeſty's power to beſtow. Actuated no leſs by unfeigned affection to your royal perſon and government, and to the true dignity and happineſs of the throne, than zeal for the welfare of our country and of poſterity, we have ventured to repreſent theſe truths in the ſerious and affecting light in which we view them. May our addreſs appear to your majeſty in its honeſt ſimplicity and integrity; may it contribute, with the requeſts of other your majeſty's faithful ſubjects, to call forth your paternal regard for your afflicted people.

"The firſt object of our deſires and wiſhes is, the return of peace and cordial union with our American fellow-ſubjects; and to this end, moſt gracious ſovereign, we make it our humble and earneſt requeſt, that your majeſty would ſuſpend thoſe hoſtilities, which, we fear, can have no other than a fatal iſſue, and, in your great wiſdom and goodneſs reſtore that better ſyſtem of interchangeable intereſts and affections, of whoſe bleſſing no juſt calculation can be formed, and which a long experience has proved to be an ample foundation for every deſirable advantage to this country.

"Given under our common ſeal, at the Guildhall of the town of Nottingham, the 20th day of October, 1775.

ROBERT SEAGRAVE, Town-clerk."

The humble ADDRESS *of the Gentlemen, principal Manufacturers, and Inhabitants of the town of Nottingham.*

"To the king's moſt excellent majeſty.

"WE, the gentlemen, principal manufacturers and inhabitants of the town of Nottingham, beg leave, at this intereſting period, to approach your royal preſence, in the character of your moſt loyal and affectionate ſubjects, whoſe attachment to the illuſtrious houſe of Hanover, and the conſtitution of the Britiſh empire, has been received by us as the ſacred injunction of our parents, has been inviolably preſerved, will be carried with us to our graves, and tranſmitted to our poſterity. Devoted to theſe intereſts, we rejoice in every opportunity which invites a declaration of our principles; we would not yield in theſe noble ſentiments to any ſubjects of your majeſty's government; but, like them, be prepared with life and fortune to maintain the true dignity of your majeſty's crown, the juſt, the uſeful, and practicable rights of the Britiſh legiſlature.

"Inſpired with theſe ſentiments, we have no fear, Sire, in conveying to the throne the ſenſe we have of the preſent ſituation of our country, and of thoſe ſteps which alone remain to reſcue it from that impending danger into which it is plunged. We preſume not to queſtion the good intention of thoſe who approach your majeſty with a different language; but, convinced that the meaſures which they recommend lead to irrecoverable ruin, it would ill become us to ſit ſilent ſpectators in ſuch an hour of danger, in an hour on whoſe reſolves the fate of Britain hangs.

"However juſt the claims of the Britiſh parliament, however conſtitutional its ſovereignty over every member of its extended empire, the ſituation of America we apprehend to be ſuch as renders it imprudent, and of no advantage to the common welfare (the great end of ſovereignty) to enforce all theſe claims. No benefit can be greater than what reſults from the union of affections, of commerce, and of intereſts, with ſuch diſtant provinces. We lament the interruption of this union, and truſt that, in the return to it, your majeſty will find the true policy of your government the beſt happineſs of your kingdoms.

"In this great national queſtion, Sire, we decline the mention of our particular intereſts, the manufactures of this late flouriſhing town and neighbourhood, which are deeply affected by the unhappy differences with your American provinces, and will, we more than fear, be attended with irreparable injury to the merchant and artiſan, but we earneſtly wiſh to obviate the concluſions which may be drawn from the preſent ſtate of trade throughout the kingdom at large, as if it ſtood in no need of the tribute which our American ſettlements have hitherto paid to it. To accidental and temporary cauſes, the peace of Poland, Ruſſia, and Turkey, and the expected departure of the Spaniſh flota, its very fortunate ſupport at this hour is owing.

"This extraordinary flow muſt ſooh ſubſide to its natural level, when the vacancy which America has been accuſtomed to fill will be dreadfully felt throughout the whole Britiſh trade; but the wiſdom and providence of your majeſty will look forward to that period when the policy of other nations ſhall have poſſeſſed them of the manufactures which they at preſent demand of Britain, when the general decline of our European trade ſhall leave us no other reſource for ſupporting our rank in Europe, than a friendly and commercial intereſt in our American colonies, which may know no limits to their increaſe, from the parent which protects and ſmiles upon them. From this approaching fate ſave us, Sire, while ſafety may yet be found. The event of continual war may be dreadful, and repentance unavailing though univerſal. Victory cannot avert the miſchief which it threatens, but returning peace carries no terrors with it; it promiſes every bleſſing which can ſecure to ages the glory of your majeſty's houſe, the proſperity and happineſs of our envied country.

"Receive, moſt gracious ſovereign, our humble requeſt as the tribute of true loyalty; diſſipate the fears of your afflicted people. In your majeſty's goodneſs ſtay the hand of war, and recal into the boſom of peace and grateful ſubjection your American ſubjects, by a reſtoration of thoſe meaſures, which long experience has ſhewn to be productive of the greateſt advantages to this late united and flouriſhing empire."

ST. JAMES's, *October* 24.

The following gentlemen, viz. Iſaac Hughes, Eſq; chairman, the right hon. Thomas Harley, Zachary Philip Fonnereau, John Cornwall, John Kily, Samuel Smith, George Stainforth, Peter Cazalet, Richard Willis, John William Anderſon, Benjamin Winthrop, Edward Foſter, James Bogle French, Bignall Potter, and Peter Hodgſon, Eſqrs. having been deputed to attend his majeſty with an addreſs of a very numerous body of the merchants and traders of the city of London, they did all (except Mr. Cornwall and Mr. Kily, who were prevented by illneſs) wait on his majeſty with the following addreſs, being introduced by the lord of his majeſty's bed chamber in waiting; which addreſs his majeſty was pleaſed to receive very graciouſly; and they had the honour to kiſs his majeſty's hand.

To the KING's moſt excellent MAJESTY.

Moſt gracious ſovereign,

WE your majeſty's faithful and loyal ſubjects, merchants, and traders of the city of London, filled with the deepeſt concern at the unjuſtifiable proceedings of ſome of your majeſty's ſubjects in America, beg leave to approach your royal throne to teſtify our ſincere diſapprobation and abhorrence of them, and to make the moſt ſolemn aſſurances that we will ſupport your majeſty with our lives and fortunes, in maintaining the authority of the legiſlature of this country, which we conceive, does and ought to extend over and pervade every part of the Britiſh dominions.

With regret and indignation we ſee colonies which owe their exiſtance, and every bleſſing that attended their late proſperous ſituation, to this their parent country, unnaturally regardleſs of the ſoothing hand that raiſed and ſupported them, and affecting diſtinctions in their dependence, not founded in law, or in the conſtitution of Great Britain.

We are convinced, by the experienced clemency of your majeſty's government, that no endeavours will be wanting to induce our deluded fellow ſubjects to return to their obedience to that conſtitution which our anceſtors bled to eſtabliſh, and which has flouriſhed, pure and uninterrupted, under the mild government of the houſe of Hanover.

May that being who governs the univerſe ſo direct your majeſty's councils and meaſures, that from the preſent confuſion, order may ariſe, and peace again be reſtored.

That your majeſty may long reign over an happy and united people, is the earneſt prayer of,

may it pleaſe your majeſty,
your majeſty's moſt faithful and
loyal ſubjects.

The number of names ſigned to this petition were nine hundred and forty-one.

OCTOBER 17.

The following addreſs, memorial, and petition of the gentlemen, merchants, and traders of London, unanimouſly agreed to at a general meeting, called by public advertiſement, was preſented to his majeſty on Wedneſday laſt, by William Baker, Eſq; chairman, accompanied by John Sawbridge and George Hayley, Eſqrs. two of the repreſentatives of this city (Mr. Oliver having been abſent from town, and Mr. Bull confined by illneſs) and it not having appeared in the London gazette, it is thought proper to adopt this method of communicating it to the public.

To the KING's moſt excellent MAJESTY.

The humble addreſs, memorial, and petition of the gentlemen, merchants, and traders of London.

May it pleaſe your majeſty,

WE your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects the gentlemen, merchants, and traders of London beg leave to approach your majeſty with unfeigned aſſurance of affection and attachment to your majeſty's perſon and government, and to repreſent with great humility our ſentiments on the preſent alarming ſtate of public affairs.

By the operation of divers acts of the Britiſh parliament, we behold with deep affliction that happy communion of intereſts and good offices which had ſo long ſubſiſted between this country and America ſuſpended, and an intercourſe (which augmenting, as it grew, the ſtrength and dignity of your majeſty's dominions, hath enabled your majeſty to defeat the natural rivals of your greatneſs in every quarter of the world) threatened with irretrievable ruin.

We ſhould humbly repreſent to your majeſty, if they had not been already repreſented, the deadly wounds which the commerce of this country muſt feel from theſe unfortunate meaſures; that it has not yet more deeply felt them, is owing to temporary and accidental cauſes which cannot long continue.

But we beg your majeſty to caſt an eye on the general property of this land, and to reflect what muſt be its fate when deprived of our American commerce.

It fills our minds with additional grief to ſee the blood and treaſure of your majeſty's ſubjects waſted in effecting a fatal ſeparation between the different parts of your majeſty's empire, by a war, uncertain in the event, deſtructive in its conſequences, and the object contended for loſt in the conteſt.

The experience we have had of your majeſty's paternal regard for the welfare and privileges of all your people, and the opinion we entertain of the juſtice of the Britiſh parliament, forbid us to believe, that laws, ſo repugnant to the policy of former times, would have received their ſanction, had the real circumſtances and ſentiments of the colonies been thoroughly underſtood, or the true principles of their connection with the mother country been duly weighed: we are therefore neceſſarily conſtrained to impute blame to thoſe, by whom your majeſty and the parliament have been deſignedly miſled, or partially informed of thoſe matters, on a full knowledge of which alone, determinations of ſuch importance ſhould have been founded.

We beg leave further to repreſent to your majeſty, that in queſtions of high national concern, affecting the deareſt intereſts of a ſtate, ſpeculation and experiment are ſeldom to be juſtified: that want of foreſight is want of judgment; and perſeverance in meaſures which repeated experience hath condemned, ceaſes to be error.

We might appeal to the hiſtory of all governments to ſhew, that force hath never been employed with ſucceſs, to change the opinions or convince the minds of freemen; and from the annals of our own in particular, we learn, that the free and voluntary gifts of the ſubject have ever exceeded the exactions of the ſword.

[illegible] to re-establish the public tranquillity; and the present state of this unfortunate dispute affords reason to believe, that as it commenced without policy, it muſt be conducted by means which the natural and conſtitutional ſtrength of Great-Britain cannot ſupply.

In your majeſty's juſtice we confide for a fair conſtruction of its apprehenſion we have conceived, that your majeſty hath been adviſed to take foreign troops into Britiſh pay, and to raiſe and diſcipline regiments both in Ireland and Canada, for the purpoſe of enforcing ſubmiſſion to laws, which your majeſty's proteſtant ſubjects in America conceive to be deſtructive of their liberties, and againſt which they have repeatedly petitioned in vain.

Anxious to vindicate the national honour, we would willingly diſcredit reports of ſlaves incited to inſurrection, and barbarous nations encouraged to take arms againſt our American brethren, if they had not prevailed without refutation, and filled the minds of your majeſty's faithful ſubjects with indignation and horror.

If to theſe circumſtances of peril and diſtreſs our fears could ſuggeſt any addition, we might juſtly expect it from the reſentment of thoſe powerful enemies, who have ever ſhewn a readineſs to take advantage of our internal commotions, and will joyfully embrace the occaſion of avenging that diſgrace they ſuſtained during the late glorious war, from the united arms of Great-Britain and America—and we ſhould indeed, be reduced to deſpair, but that we are encouraged to look up to your majeſty, the common father of all your people, as the happy inſtrument in the hands of divine providence, which bringeth good out of evil, for reſtoring to this diſtracted empire the bleſſings of mutual confidence, liberty and peace.

For the ſpeedy effecting of which, we moſt humbly beſeech your majeſty to cauſe hoſtilities to ceaſe in your majeſty's colonies in America, and to adopt ſuch mode of reconciling this unhappy controverſy, as may beſt promote the intereſt of commerce, and the welfare of all your people.

The number of names ſigned to this petition were one thouſand one hundred.

The humble ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS *to the KING.*

Moſt gracious ſovereign,

WE your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the commons of Great-Britain in parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return your majeſty the humble thanks of this houſe, for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

"Permit us, Sir, to aſſure your majeſty, that we have long lamented the condition of our unhappy fellow-ſubjects in America; ſeduced from their allegiance by the groſſeſt miſrepreſentations, and the moſt wicked and inſidious pretences, they have been made the inſtruments of the ambition and traiterous deſigns of thoſe dangerous men, who have led them ſtep by ſtep to the ſtandard of rebellion, who have now aſſumed the powers of ſovereign authority, which they exerciſe in the moſt deſpotic and arbitrary manner, over the perſons and properties of this deluded people.

"Your faithful commons took a ſincere part in your majeſty's benevolent and paternal deſire, rather to reclaim, than to ſubdue the moſt refractory of your colonies; and excited by your majeſty's great example, we were anxious to prevent, if it had been poſſible, the effuſion of the blood of our fellow-ſubjects, and the calamities which are inſeparable from a ſtate of war; we ſtill hoped that your majeſty's people in America would have diſcerned the traiterous views of their leaders, would have conſidered how ruinous even their ſucceſs muſt be to themſelves, and been convinced that the conſtitutional ſubjection to Great-Britain is the freeſt and happieſt condition of any civil ſociety in the known world; but we now ſee with indignation, that no other uſe has been made of the moderation and forbearance of your majeſty and your parliament, but to ſtrengthen the preparations of this deſperate conſpiracy; and that the rebellious war now levied is become more general, and manifeſtly carried on for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing an independent empire.

"We beg leave to aſſure your majeſty of our entire concurrence with your majeſty, in thinking that it is now become the part of wiſdom, and (in its effects) of clemency, to put a ſpeedy end to theſe diſorders, by the moſt deciſive exertions; and that we learn, with the greateſt ſatisfaction, that, for this purpoſe, your majeſty has increaſed your naval eſtabliſhment and greatly augmented your land forces, in ſuch a manner as may be the leaſt burthenſome to your kingdoms; and we will cheerfully and effectually ſupport your majeſty in ſuch neceſſary meaſures, and enable your majeſty, when the occaſion ſhall require it, to avail yourſelf of the friendly offers which your majeſty has received of foreign aſſiſtance: we thankfully acknowledge the gracious conſiderations which induced your majeſty to ſend a part of your electoral troops to the garriſons of Gibraltar and Port Mahon, in order that a larger number of the eſtabliſhed forces of this kingdom might be applied to the maintenance of its authority, and we are bound in duty to return your majeſty our particular thanks for pointing out to us, from the throne, the conſtitutional reſources of our well modelled and well regulated national militia; which upon every great emergency cannot fail of affording ſecurity to your majeſty's realm, and of giving, at the ſame time, extent and activity to your military operations.

"It is with the higheſt ſatisfaction and gratitude we hear the affectionate declaration of the father of his people, that when the unhappy and deluded multitude, againſt whom this force will be directed, ſhall become ſenſible of their error, your majeſty will be ready to receive the miſled with tenderneſs and mercy; and your majeſty's gracious communication, of your intention to give authority to certain perſons on the ſpot, to grant general and particular pardons and indemnities, in ſuch manner, and to ſuch perſons, as they ſhall think fit, and to receive the ſubmiſſion of any province or colony which may be diſpoſed to return to its allegiance, demands our warmeſt acknowledgments, and we ſhall be ready to give our concurrence to ſuch meaſures as may beſt contribute to carry your majeſty's wiſe and humane intentions into execution.

"We therefore conſent to an addreſs, which may deceive his majeſty and the public into a belief of the confidence of this houſe in the preſent miniſters, who have deceived parliament, diſgraced the nation, loſt the colonies, and involved us in a civil war againſt our cleareſt intereſts; and, upon the moſt unjuſtifiable grounds, wantonly ſpilling the blood of thouſands of our fellow-ſubjects.

TORRINGTON,	MANCHESTER,
FITZWILLIAM,	DEVONSHIRE,
ARCHER,	CHEDWORTH,
THANET,	BOYLE,
CHOLMONDELEY,	CRAVEN,
KING,	SCARBOROUGH,
PORTLAND,	EFFINGHAM,
STAMFORD,	ROCKINGHAM,
PONSONBY,	RICHMOND.
ABINGDON,	

"We, who are the deputies of the people, aſſembled together from the different counties, cities and boroughs of the kingdom, ought faithfully to impart to his Majeſty the real wiſhes and diſpoſitions of his ſubjects. As the firſt counſellors of the crown, it is our peculiar province to adviſe and direct his Majeſty on every national emergency, like the preſent. But, Sir, in order to qualify us ſo to do, affection to our king, obligations to our country, and ſober wiſdom, all combine in requiring the cloſeſt and moſt deliberate diſcuſſions, and the deepeſt reſearches into the true bias of the times, previous to the offering up any addreſs to the throne whatever. An addreſs at ſuch a criſis as this, upon ſuch important and deciſive matters, cannot be conſidered as a mere point of etiquette, or perſonal compliment to our ſovereign; if it could, there is not a member of this houſe would be more forward in duty and obſequiouſneſs than myſelf. Are we not totally ignorant of the real ſtate of Great-Britain and her colonies? Sir, the ſenſe of the ſociety at large is not to be aſcertained by the ſignature of a few

[illegible] upon the hearts of loyal ſubjects, call upon your faithful commons to grant to your majeſty ſuch ſupplies as the circumſtances and exigency of affairs may require; and being fully convinced that the ſecurity of thoſe advantages which are derived to the commerce, the manufactures and the navigation of your majeſty's kingdoms, from the American colonies, muſt ever depend on their being held in that due ſubordination to the legiſlature of Great-Britain, in which the conſtitution has placed them, we ſhould be wanting in the duty which we owe to our conſtituents, ourſelves and our poſterity, if we did not engage with our lives and fortunes to ſupport this great and important cauſe, in which the rights of your majeſty's crown, and the intereſts of your people are ſo effectually concerned; and we hope and truſt, that we ſhall, by the bleſſing of God, put ſuch ſtrength and force into your majeſty's hands, as may ſoon defeat and ſuppreſs this rebellion, and enable your majeſty to accompliſh your gracious wiſh of re-eſtabliſhing order, tranquillity and happineſs, through all the parts of your united empire."

To which his majeſty was pleaſed to return the following moſt gracious anſwer:

GENTLEMEN,

I return you my hearty thanks for this loyal and dutiful addreſs. I promiſe myſelf the moſt happy conſequences from the very dutiful and affectionate aſſurances of the ſupport of my faithful commons on this great and important conjuncture; and I have a firm confidence that by the bleſſing of God, and the juſtice of the cauſe, and by the aſſiſtance of my parliament, I ſhall be enabled to ſuppreſs this dangerous rebellion, and to attain the moſt deſirable end of reſtoring my ſubjects in America to the free and happy condition, and to the peace and proſperity which they enjoyed in their conſtitutional dependence before the breaking out of theſe unhappy diſorders.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

PROTEST.

Die Jovis, 26 Octobris, 1775.

THE lord chancellor reported his majeſty's ſpeech, and the ſame being read by the clerk.

Moved, That an humble addreſs be preſented to his majeſty for his moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

Then an amendment was propoſed to be made to the ſaid motion.

Which being objected to,

After long debate,

The queſtion was put, whether the amendment ſhall be inſerted in the motion?

It was reſolved in the negative.

Contents	29	29
Proxies	0	
Not Contents	69	80
Proxies	11	

Then it was moved to agree with the ſaid motion as at firſt propoſed.

The queſtion was put thereupon.

It was reſolved in the affirmative.

Contents	66	76
Proxies	10	
Not Contents	33	33
Proxies	0	

Diſſentiens,

1ſt. Becauſe we cannot, as Engliſhmen, as Chriſtians, or as men of common humanity, conſent to the proſecution of a cruel civil war, ſo little ſupported by juſtice and ſo very fatal in its neceſſary conſequences, as that which is now waging againſt our brethren and fellow-ſubjects in America. We have beheld with ſorrow and indignation, ſeſſion after ſeſſion, and notwithſtanding repeated warnings of the danger, attempts made to deprive ſome millions of Britiſh ſubjects of their trade, their laws, their conſtitution, their mutual intercourſe, and of the very food which God has given them for their ſubſiſtence. We have beheld endeavours uſed to enforce theſe impolitic ſeverities at the point of the bayonet. We have, on the other hand, beheld ſo large a part of the empire, united in one common cauſe, really ſacrificing with cheerfulneſs their lives and fortunes, and preferring all the horrors of war raging in the very heart of their country, to ignominious eaſe. We have beheld this part of his majeſty's ſubjects, thus irritated to reſiſtance, and ſo ſucceſsful in it, ſtill making profeſſions (in which we think it neither wiſe nor decent to affect a diſbelief) of the utmoſt loyalty to his majeſty; and, unwearied with continued repulſes, repeatedly petitioning for conciliation, upon ſuch terms only as ſhall be conſiſtent with the dignity and welfare of the mother country. When we conſider theſe things, we cannot look upon our fellow-ſubjects in America in any other light than that of freemen driven to reſiſtance by acts of oppreſſion and violence.

2dly. Becauſe this unnatural war, thus commenced in oppreſſion, and in the moſt erroneous policy, muſt, if perſevered in, be finally ruinous in its effects. The commerce of Great-Britain with America was great and increaſing, the profits immenſe, the advantages, as a nurſery of ſeamen, and as an inexhauſtible magazine of naval ſtores, infinite; and the continuance of that commerce, particularly in times of war, when moſt wanted to ſupport our fleets and revenues, not precarious, as all foreign trade muſt be, but depending ſolely on ourſelves. Thoſe valuable reſources, which enabled us to face the united efforts of the houſe of Bourbon, are actually loſt to Great-Britain, and irrecoverably loſt, unleſs redeemed by immediate and effectual pacification.

3dly. Becauſe Great-Britain, deprived of ſo valuable a part of its reſources, and not animated, either with motives of ſelf defence, or with thoſe proſpects of advantage and glory, which have hitherto ſupported this nation, in all its foreign wars, may poſſibly find itſelf unable to ſupply the means of carrying on a civil war, at ſuch a vaſt diſtance, in a country ſo peculiarly circumſtanced, and under the complicated difficulties which neceſſarily attend it. Still leſs ſhould we be able to preſerve, by mere force, that vaſt continent, and that growing multitude of reſolute freemen who inhabit it; even if that, or any country, was worth governing againſt the inclination of all its inhabitants. But we fear that, while we are making theſe fruitleſs efforts, refuſing to give credit to the declarations of our fellow-ſubjects,

SPEECH *of the hon. Temple Luttrel, in the Houſe of Commons, on the motion for an humble addreſs to his Majeſty, Oct. 27.*

Mr. Speaker,

WE might reaſonably ſuppoſe, that the miniſters which had a hand in fabricating this voluminous ſpeech, would be impatient to obtain our approbation and thanks as repreſentatives of the community in general, in the name of the people of Great-Britain, who are our actual conſtituents; in the name of the people of America, who (as they tell us) are our *virtual* conſtituents.

Thoſe evil counſellors who have ſo long poiſoned the ear of their ſovereign, would now make us believe they had perverted his principles alſo; they wiſh us to conſider the ſpeech before you, as conveying his Majeſty's own ſentiments and reſolves. Sir, we know that to be impoſſible. Our king is too humane, and beſides too well acquainted with the hiſtory of this country and its conſtitution, with the memoirs of the Stuart race, and of his own illuſtrious houſe, to imbibe the deſpotic doctrines here imputed to him. His Majeſty knows, that when either of the three eſtates of this empire, or the whole in conſpiracy together, ſhall arrogate power to which they are incompetent, ſuch as infringing the original rights and liberties of the people in any part of the Britiſh dominions, it is the exertion of ſuch power, not the reſiſtance to it, which conſtitutes rebellion. If this be not the caſe, the glorious revolution was above all rebellions the moſt atrocious.

[illegible] ... in a land where slavery is not only unknown, but productive of the greatest wealth and affluence to the masters and proprietors, yet retains such a sense of freedom as openly to defend her cause, and with zeal and warmth side with the Americans in their present glorious struggle for the restoration of such of their natural and stipulated liberties as have been wrested from them, and the preservation of such as yet remain. The conquest of America, by all the troops Britain has or can send from her island, appears to me the most idle and chimerical plan ever adopted by a minister, with less than Lord North's abilities. I can't help thinking the minister, before this, must be convinced that Americans not only can, but will fight; and in order to enforce the present measures, a much greater force than they have, or can send, will be necessary; and therefore be induced to propose some method of accommodation, not unworthy AMERICANS to accede to. That you will finally succeed, I not only hope, but believe."

NEW-LONDON, *January* 26.

A number of hands are now employed in working a lead-mine at Middletown, in this colony, where several hundred tons of that necessary article will be ready in a short time. The salt-petre works are likewise going on there with great success, the bounty having been already paid upon near 1000 weight.

We hear that on the report of our unsuccessful attempt upon Quebec, about 3000 men from the back parts of the Massachusetts-Bay, Connecticut, and New-York, immediately marched off, determined to force their way into Quebec, and drag out the infamous Carleton and his banditti, or nobly perish in the attempt.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 3.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the expedition to Long-Island, dated at Jericho, Jan. 26, 1776.

"We set out from Woodbridge, on Wednesday the 17th instant, with about six hundred militia, and were joined at New-York with a detachment from lord Stirling's battalion, consisting of near three hundred, and on Friday morning we crossed, with all our troops, at Horn's-Hook, near Hell Gate, and met with no opposition; proceeded on our way to Jamaica, took in custody some of the principal persons proscribed, sent out parties and brought in many of those who voted against sending delegates, disarmed them, and required them to sign an obligation we had drawn up, in which we enjoin them not to oppose either the continental or provincial congresses, but to be subject to them, and not to aid or assist the ministerial troops in the present contest. From Jamaica we went to Hampstead town, where we expected the warmest opposition, but were disappointed, for the inhabitants came in, and brought in their arms voluntarily, for two days, as fast as we could conveniently receive them. We have got about three hundred stand of arms, and a considerable quantity of powder and lead. We are now on our way to Oyster-Bay, and shall scour the country as we go, and shall exert ourselves to discharge the trust enjoined on us. Colonel Heard sent the detachment home last Tuesday, as he thought the militia sufficient. He is indefatigable in discharging his duty, treats the inhabitants with civility and the utmost humanity, and even the delinquents express themselves well pleased, that a detachment of Jersey men (and not of New-England) were sent to disarm them. Many of those who were proscribed as principals have either fled or secreted themselves, several we have in custody. Some others, I believe, are yet to be had, but by some means or other they have had a list of the persons pointed out as principals, before our arrival; we are making enquiry how they got their intelligence, but are not yet informed. Those that have come in, and surrendered their arms, are much irritated with those who have led them to make opposition, and have deserted them in the day of difficulty. I conceive they will be as safe, if not safer, in our custody, than at present among their neighbours, of which some of them seem very apprehensive, and complain that they have met with insults already."

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, January 23.

"I have been informed, by a gentleman who left Boston last Saturday, that gen. Clinton is gone on board a 20 gun ship, and is bound with a number of transports, having on board two regiments (about 600 men) to some distant place, where he expects to meet five or six other regiments from Europe; some suppose he is going to Virginia. A 40 gun ship of war arrived there last week; she left England the 17th of November. Nothing has transpired, but that general Gage arrived 13 days before she sailed."

Feb. 7. Monday next the general assembly of this province meets here.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated Feb. 5.

"Yesterday about the same time generals Lee and Clinton arrived. The committee of safety met immediately, and we expected something like a commencement of hostilities to-day. The mayor went on board, and the governor and general both assured him not a man was to be landed here. A 20 gun ship, said to be the Mercury, and a transport, came into the harbour yesterday. Clinton came in the frigate, and is going to the southward, I believe to Virginia. A Dr. Gibson has been taken into custody at Newport, and sent to head quarters, for treasonable practices at Rhode-Island. Lee says he will send word on board the men of war, that if they set a house on fire, in consequence of his coming, he will chain one hundred of their friends together by the neck, and make the house their funeral pile."

ANNAPOLIS.

THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY desirous of forwarding the intentions of the convention in promoting the manufacture of salt, salt-petre, gunpowder, and fire-arms, request any persons who are inclined to engage on liberal encouragement in the manufacture of fire-arms, or to erect a powder-mill in the neighbourhood of Baltimore-town, where it will be most beneficial, or salt, or salt-petre works, that they will send their proposals in writing to Gabriel Duvall, clerk of the council of safety, and they shall be attended to and speedily answered. tf

24

William [illegible] ... appears by [illegible] standing merchants.

HORSES, cattle, sheep, and household goods. Twelve months credit will be given the purchaser, for all sums exceeding 3l. common money, by giving bond, with security, to

w3 VACHEL STEVENS.

Annapolis, February 1776.

THE subscribers intending soon to leave this province, earnestly request such persons who are indebted to them to pay off their respective accounts, and thereby enable them to put their intentions into execution; should this request be attended to, it will much oblige their humble servants.

3w J. R. and ANNE NEILSON.

Patuxent Iron-Works, February 6, 1776.

BEING desirous of settling the estate of our father, RICHARD SNOWDEN, late of Patuxent Iron-Works, deceased, we request all such as are indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given them. Also all persons that are indebted to the Patuxent Iron-Works Company, of more than twelve months standing, are requested to come immediately and make payment; and those who have it not in their power to make immediate payment, it is expected they will come and settle their accounts by note or bond. If the above requests are not complied with, we shall take such methods as will compel a settlement, without respect to persons, although it will be disagreeable to

tf SAMUEL and JOHN SNOWDEN.

February 13, 1775.

SLIM.

To be let to mares the ensuing season, at Sandgate farm, close by Mr. Stuart's rope-walk, and within a mile of Annapolis,

THE high bred English horse, SLIM, full fifteen hands high, rising seven years old. Slim is of a beautiful dark chesnut colour, was got by Wildman's Babram, his dam by Rogers's Babram, his grandam by Sedbury out of lord Portmore's Ebony; is well suited to breed for either the saddle or turf, being remarkably light and quick in his movements, free from any blemish or incumbrance of gum, and is imagined equal to any horse on the continent, four mile heats as nine stone. He will be let at six dollars, for the season, and half a crown to the groom, and as at so low a rate the cash will be expected before the horse is led out. Good pasture for mares to be had at half a crown a week, or at [illegible] dollar, with proper feeding. tf

THERE is at the plantation of Samuel Sparks, in Prince-George's county, near Bladensburg, a bright bay horse, thirteen hands and an half high, branded on the near shoulder I. W. trimmed with a standing mane, and a crop tail. The owner may have him again, on proving his property, and paying charges.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living near Mr. Samuel Mansell, in Anne-Arundel county, on the first day of this instant, February, the following articles, viz. 5 large silver spoons, marked P B H on their handles; one silk gown and chintz ditto, 1 white muslin ditto, 5 calico ditto, 2 rapper, 10 yards of white sheeting, 4 yards of white Tammy, 2 dimity petticoats, 1 red cardinal, 9 yards white jean, 8 napkins marked the same as the spoons, 3 pair of sheets, about 6 yards of long lawn, a parcel of ribbons, tapes, pins and blond lace, 3 yards of stamped cotton, a fringed table cloth, a yard and a half of flowered lawn, 6 pounds of brown sugar; and sundry other small articles which are not remembered. Whoever will make discovery thereof, and bring the thieves to justice, on their being convicted thereof, shall receive three pounds current money reward, from

w3 PHILIP HAMMOND, jun.

Annapolis, February 7, 1776.

To be SOLD, by the Subscriber,

A FEW pieces of osnabrigs and striped hollands.
A few boxes of spermaceti candles.
Old French brandy, by the barrel, keg, or gallon.
Holland gin, in cases.

3w THO. C. WILLIAMS, and Co.

ABRAHAM CLAUDE,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, and SILVERSMITH,

Opposite Mrs. Johnson's tavern, ANNAPOLIS,

BEGS leave to acquaint the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he still continues to carry on the aforesaid trades in all their various branches, and at the most reasonable rates; also that he cleans and repairs all sorts of fire-arms, small-swords, hangers, and cutlasses. He also makes hooks for swords in the neatest and most approved manner.

N. B. He has several gross of hooks and eyes to dispose of cheap.

LEFT at Mr. Lancelot Jacques's store, a quantity of whole fagots of English square steel, with neither marks nor numbers, by whom unknown. The owner or owners are desired to take them away, paying the cost of this advertisement and storage.

Annapolis, February 5, 1776.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, on open accounts, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment, that he may be able to satisfy those who have claims against him; such as cannot at present pay will be indulged with longer time, upon giving bond to

THO. BROOKE HODGKIN.

Old Barbados spirit, and sherry wine in quarter casks to be disposed of, on reasonable terms. 3w

Alluding to the famous earl of Warwick, who alternately deposed Henry IV. and Edward VI.
Earl Gower, in the county of Stafford.
Lord Stanley.
Lord Stanley and Mr. Rice.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Joſeph Steiger, late of Kent county, deceaſed, or to the eſtate of Chriſtopher Markley, late of this city, deceaſed, by bond, note, or book debt, are requeſted to make immediate payment; And all perſons having any juſt claims againſt the ſaid eſtates, are deſired to bring them in that they may be adjuſted.

JACOB FALCONER, of Kent county, } Executors
tf FRANCIS FAIRBROTHER, } and Adminiſtrators.

January 30, 1776.

ALL perſons who have any claims againſt the eſtate of Mr. James Maccubbin, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in, legally proved; and thoſe perſons who are indebted are deſired to come and pay them to

3w W. WOODWARD, ſen. adminiſtrator.

January 23, 1776.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber hath purchaſed, of Mr. John Hammond Dorſey, his dwelling plantation and land, ſituate, lying, and being, in the Forks of Gunpowder river, near the town of Joppa, paid him a conſiderable part of the purchaſe money for the ſame, and given him bonds, payable with intereſt, for the reſidue of the ſaid purchaſe; and whereas the ſaid John Hammond Dorſey, by his obligation bearing date the 5th day of January, 1776, was bound under the penalty of three thouſand pounds, current money, to convey the ſame to the ſubſcriber in fee ſimple, which has been refuſed to be complied with by the former, on the requeſt of the latter, and the ſaid John Hammond Dorſey, notwithſtanding ſaid contract, has offered the lands aforeſaid for ſale to ſundry perſons, the ſubſcriber therefore gives notice to the public, in juſtice to them and himſelf, of ſaid contract, and forewarns all manner of perſons whatſoever from purchaſing, of the ſaid John Hammond Dorſey, the ſaid lands, as he will inſiſt upon his prior contract, and will not releaſe him from the ſame.

w6 HAMMOND JOHN CROMWELL.

Annapolis, Auguſt 23, 1775.

WANTED immediately, a number of hands who are acquainted in the different branches of the manufacture of fire arms—good wages and encouragement will be given to ſuch as have been uſed to work in any branch, according to their proficiency and induſtry, either by the piece or time.—As good lock-ſmiths, or other neat filers, will be ſoon handy in making ſeveral parts of gun-locks, to ſuch alſo I will give good encouragement.—There are many ſervants about the country who would be very uſeful in the neceſſary buſineſs I am now engaging in; I ſhould be glad to be informed of ſuch, and wiſh to hire them, or purchaſe their times of ſervice of their maſters.

ISAAC HARRIS.

N. B. I want to hire a good file-cutter.

THE partnerſhip of James Dick and Stewart being expired, all perſons indebted to them, are requeſted to make what payments they poſſibly can. Perſons indebted by open account, and who cannot conveniently pay, are deſired to ſettle by granting their bonds or notes for their ſeveral balances; ſuch a reaſonable requeſt, it is hoped will be complied with, that the ſubſcribers may not be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of making application to have ſuits brought. Conſtant attendance will be given at the ſtore, by James Dick and Stewart.

The goods remaining in the late ſtore of James Dick, and Stewart, will be ſold on reaſonable terms, wholeſale or retail by the ſubſcribers. Alſo all ſorts of cordage manufactured at Newington rope-walk, likewiſe Madeira wine, by the pipe, hhd. or quarter caſk.

JAMES DICK.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away laſt night from the ſubſcribers, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, near Mr. Robert Cumming's mill, three convict ſervant men, viz. Thomas Akiſter, a Yorkſhireman, talks very broad, and ſlow ſpoken, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, pretty ſtout made, has a ſcar on his upper lip, and is pock-marked; took with him when he went away, an old felt hat, a ſmall ſwanſkin jacket with ſleeves, and a larger outſide ditto of brown fulled cloth, three oſnabrig ſhirts, two pair of old trouſers, one of roll the other oſnabrigs, and a pair of old ſhoes with ſtrings.

Harper John Bumſtead, an Engliſhman, quick ſpoken, about 5 feet 11 inches high, a ſtout boney man, of a ſandy complexion, pock-marked, broad mouth, and thick lips; took with him when he went away, an old caſtor hat, old ſurtout coat and red jacket, two ſhirts, one of white linen, the other of brown, a pair of blue cloth breeches, ſeveral pair of old worſted ſtockings, a pair of old ſhoes with nails in the heels, and white mettle pewter buckles.

Henry Cook, an Engliſhman, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, middling thin viſage, ſmooth face; took with him when he went away, an old felt hat tarred and bound round the edge, one check and one oſnabrig ſhirt, a Ruſſia linen frock much tarred, a pair of Ruſſia linen trouſers much tarred, a pair coarſe country linen ditto, and a pair of old ſhoes with large braſs buckles. It is ſuppoſed they took with them two ſtriped duffil blankets. It is probable they will change their cloaths, alter their names, and will forge paſſes, and may have gone off by water. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them ſo as their maſters may get them again, ſhall receive if taken up in this county 40 ſhillings for each, if taken out of the county, and in the province, three pounds for each, and if out of the province, the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

BENJAMIN MERRYMAN,
JOHN ORRICK.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living in Prince-George's county, near the Eaſtern Branch ferry, taken up as ſtrays, two mares. One is a dark bay, about thirteen hands high, ſuppoſed to be branded on the near thigh, ſhe has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, ſome white ſpots on both ſides of her back, and her hind feet white; the other, I believe, is a colt about three grafſes old, about fourteen hands high, not docked, a cheſnut ſorrel, is branded on her near thigh thus, I E, one hind foot white, a ſtar in her face, and ſome white on her noſe. I believe it is an Engliſh colt. The owner may have them again, on proving his property, and paying charges.

Prince-George's county, Jan. 8, 1776.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber are requeſted to pay their reſpective balances to Mr. Tilman Hilleary, and oblige

Their humble ſervant,
w2 EDWARD GANTT, jun.

STRAYED or ſtolen from Annapolis, on the 24th of November, a bright bay horſe, about 14 hands and an inch high, paces, trots, and gallops, has a long mane, is ſhod before, and has a ſcar upon his back occaſioned by a ſet faſt. Whoever will deliver him to Mr. Garretſon, in Annapolis, or to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive 10 ſhillings.

tf OVERTON CARR.

Annapolis, Nov. 5, 1775.

RAN away laſt night from the ſubſcriber, the two following ſervants, viz. William Webſter, an Engliſhman, a hatter by trade, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 23 years of age, long dark brown hair, cued behind, turned up before, and curled at the ears, thin faced, thick lips, and walks parrot-toed; is a forward talkative fellow, and can be very compliſant when he pleaſes. Had on and took with him, a light blue gray cloth coat and waiſtcoat, the coat has been turned, one red cloth waiſtcoat, one pair white Ruſſia drab breeches, one white linen ſhirt, two brown Ruſſia ſheeting ditto, It is probable he has other cloaths, or may have changed thoſe deſcribed.

Charles Tippin, or Tippins, by trade a gardener, and can work a little at the carpenter's buſineſs, about 5 feet 6 inches high, remarkably thick ſet, full face, ſhort brown hair. Had on and took with him, a ſhort brown working coat with metal buttons, a blue cloth jacket with ſleeves and metal buttons, good buckſkin breeches, one pair white Ruſſia drab ditto, one white ſhirt, two brown Ruſſia ſheeting, ditto, and may have ſundry other cloaths.

The above ſervants went off in a two maſt boat, and four oars, in company with ſome others. They took a pair of oſnabrig ſheets, which it is ſuppoſed they intend to make ſails of. Whoever will ſecure the above ſervants ſo that their maſter may get them again, ſhall receive 20 ſhillings for each if 40 miles, 40 ſhillings for each if 100 miles, or if out of the province £5 for each, and if brought home, reaſonable charges, paid by

tf WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

N. B. Webſter had on a good caſtor hat fan-tail'd, cocked in the military faſhion, lined with new white linen, plain pinchbeck knee and ſhoe-buckles; they took with them a large black dog with white feet and breaſt, remarkably fat.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of land containing 430 acres, ſituated upon Patuxent river, in Prince George's county, within four miles of Nottingham, and ſeven of Upper-Marlborough—150 acres whereof are in woods, 75 in a valuable marſh, and the whole under incloſure, a ſufficient quantity of low land may be made meadow—the buildings on this land are well finiſhed and in good repair—they conſiſt of a brick dwelling-houſe, 44 feet by 30, with four rooms and a paſſage below ſtairs, and as many above—a brick kitchen and other convenient houſes of wood—this tract is well watered and calculated for raiſing ſtock of every kind.

tf THOMAS SIM LEE

November 28, 1775.

To be ſold by the ſubſcriber in Annapolis, between three and four hundred pounds coſt of goods, for coſt and charges.

IT is earneſtly requeſted of all perſons who have open accounts with me, that they will diſcharge the ſame, and if they cannot comply with this requeſt, I hope they will be ſo obliging as to ſettle them by note or bond, as many of them have been long ſtanding; it is hoped no perſon will refuſe to cloſe their accounts at this particular time, with their humble ſervant,

THOMAS HYDE.

P. S. I have a large quantity of ready made coarſe ſhoes and leather for ſale, for ready money only.

Annapolis, November 3, 1775.

STOLEN, in the night of the 25th of October laſt, from on board a ſmall ſchooner boat, lying in the harbour of Poplar-Iſland, the main and fore-ſail of the ſaid boat. The height of the main-ſail is about 27 feet, and has been much mended; almoſt a whole breadth taken out of the after part, has been middle ſtitched through every ſeam, and has a patch of canvas in the after clew; the fore-ſail alſo, has been much mended, particularly herring-boned, which is faced with a new piece of oſnabrig from the clew up to the gaff. Whoever will bring them to, or give ſufficient information of them, ſo that they may be obtained by the ſubſcriber, at his houſe in Annapolis, may receive 6 dollars reward, and 6 dollars over and above, upon the conviction of the perſon or perſons who ſtole the ſaid ſails.

tf CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton.

[illegible] April 10, 1775.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Kent county, Maryland, the 8th of this inſtant, two Iriſh indented ſervants, each of which has about three years to ſerve, viz.

FRANCIS MANIS, about thirty years of age, a very ſtout well made fellow, about five feet ten inches high, very full faced, ſhort dark hair; had on and took with him, a good brown bread cloth coat, and black velvet jacket and breeches, and a pair of blue everlaſting breeches, with yellow metal buttons, an old blue coat with new large ſleeves, ſhirts, ſhoes and ſtockings; his calling a ditcher or brickmaker.

JOHN DELANY, about 26 years of age, five feet eight inches high, well made, fair skin, ruddy complexion, ſhort brown hair; had on and took with him a green jacket made ſailor faſhion, a purple under jacket, a white ſhirt, one or two check ſhirts, much worn, a new felt hat, a black ſilk handkerchief round his neck, a pair of white kerſey breeches, and a pair of blue ſerge breeches, one pair of Scotch Kilmarnock, and one pair of Kendall ribbed hoſe mixed black and white, a pair of half worn ſhoes, and ſquare ſteel buckles, he writes a good hand; and they have lately been in different parts of Pennſylvania. Whoever takes up the aforeſaid ſervants, and ſecures them ſo that the ſubſcriber may have them again, ſhall receive ten pounds reward, if taken out of the province, if in the province, ſix pounds, or half the above reward for either, by

RICHARD GRAVES.

Calvert county, October 24, 1775.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, the 20th inſtant, a negro man, named Leven, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, his head has lately been ſhaved on the top; had on and took with him a grey half-thick coat lined with oſnabrigs, with metal buttons, a white country cloth ditto without buttons, country cloth breeches, and a pair of tolerable good ſhoes and ſtockings. I will give one guinea for apprehending and ſecuring him in any jail.

W. SMITH.

Baltimore county, Patapſco Neck, April 3, 1775.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

For apprehending a Runaway.

JAMES, a mulatto ſlave, ſometimes known by the name of Vulcan, but commonly anſwers to the name of Buck, took an abrupt leave of his overſeer laſt Wedneſday, and has not yet returned; he is a dark mulatto, about 5 feet 9 inches high, ſtrong made, ſenſible, artful, and deceptive in converſation, firm and daring in his efforts to perpetrate villainy, tho' of mild temper, and plauſible in ſpeech; he has frequently travelled through a conſiderable part of this and ſome part of the province of Pennſylvania; is well known, it is ſuppoſed, in the borough and county of Lancaſter, and is acquainted with Philadelphia; may probably therefore re-viſit thoſe places. His working cloaths were a home manufactured long cloth waiſtcoat with ſleeves, and breeches, yarn ſtockings, oſnabrig ſhirt, and good ſhoes, nailed with hobs; he is poſſeſſed of and has taken with him a blue German ſerge coat, a green broad cloth veſt, two pair of cotton and one pair of thread ſtockings, two white ſhirts ruffled at the breaſt, a good caſtor hat with band and buckle, a pair of good pumps, with a pair of double rimmed ſilver buckles. He has a mark of diſtinction, which from modeſty, or ſome other motive, he is careful to conceal; one of his ears (but which is forgot) is remarkably leſs than the other. The above reward will be paid if he ſhould be taken up out of the province, or 60 miles from Baltimore town in the province, and brought home; five pounds if at the diſtance of 40 miles, three pounds if 30, and forty ſhillings if 20 miles, with reaſonable travelling expences, including the legal charge under the act of aſſembly,

tf THOMAS JONES.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the Printing-Office,

THE

MARYLAND

ALMANACK

AND

EPHEMERIS

For the Year of our Lord 1776.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK GREEN.